



**Rural District of Horncastle**

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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

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HORNCASTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
1967

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

S.A. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G.E. DAUBNEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector

R. KNOX, M.A.P.H.I.

Meat Inspector

E. STONES, A.R.S.H.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer for  
Horncastle and Woodhall Spa Urban District Councils and  
Welton Rural District Council.

The General Purposes Committee deals with matters affecting  
Public Health.

Members of the Committee :-

A.L. Applewhite	J.C. Harvey	Major E.D. Newman
E.E. Andrew	Rev. C.A. Heal	R.G.A. Penrose.
C.E. Badley	F.J.W. Height	G.B. Read
Mrs. M.E. Bell	G.H. Hodgson	A.E. Robinson
Mrs. I. Benson-Brown	S.E. Howden	B.H. Robinson
Mrs. M. Bryant	J.C. Hoyes	F.W. Robinson
P. Carter	Mrs. B.S. Kind	C.F. Roe
G.H. Chester	A.D. Lea	Dr. W.P. Roe
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J.W. Dales	C.R. Leggott	K.A. Stroude
R.F. Dickinson	A.B. de Lacy Marshall	T.W. Spink
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Lt. Col. F.C. Hallows	R. Mason	H.K. Taylor
G.C. Harvey	F. Needham	H. Ward
W.A. West	Rev. G.O. Whitfield	A.D. Wright

To The Chairman and Members,  
Horncastle Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1967.

The work of the department has gone on at much the same tempo as last year. The public health and surveyors department gradually evolves to meet needs as they arise and we welcome to the staff Mr. Knox as Additional Public Health Inspector.

New house-building declined a little on the previous year but improvement grants were much the same.

There was a further slight rise in the number of births whilst the proportion of illegitimate ones, at about 7% is higher than usual and, perhaps, much higher than the public realizes.

The main problem, however, may be less with the parents of these extra-marital children than with the community which is unwilling to recognize that a substantial amount of extra marital sexual activity does occur throughout the community. What we do not know is how many of these children were actively desired by their mothers, either for their own sakes or as a lever towards marriage. Until this is understood, little can be done to reduce the numbers of these children who tend to have a rather deprived life from the outset. The passage of the Abortion Act may provide some of the answers in that some of the unwanted pregnancies may provide some insight into the sort of provisions needed to minimise the number of women seeking abortion. The terms of the Act, however, are too restrictive for any general pattern to be obtained. However many of the more anxiety-fraught pregnancies may be considered for termination and some knowledge, of ultimate benefit to the community thereby accumulated.

Turning from socially premature births to premature deaths; i.e. before the age of 65 years, these number 12 women and 10 men. The principal cause was artery disease (6 cases) followed closely by breast cancer (3) and cancer of the cervix uteri (2). Of the remainder, a wide variety of causes is represented. Preventive measures are available against cancer of the Cervix Uteri, and much of the mortality of breast cancer is due to delay in consulting a doctor when any abnormality is detected. For the principal killer, however, no specific attack has yet been evolved although much is known of the build, temperament and habits of the likely sufferers. Too much ought not be read into the figures for deaths from this cause because no figures are given for those coronary cases who recover in a good measure and can so order their lives that they can enjoy many more years. In the present state of knowledge, it seems that exercise, moderate and regular, is the one preventive measure available to all, whilst food intake should be reduced to the minimum.



These measures may well be forced upon us through financial stringency. The principal preventable killer on the National Scale - lung cancer, hardly figures among the causes of death in this district. Observation suggests that it is the sedentary, and relatively static workers who are heavy smokers and that, on the whole, farm workers are much more moderate smokers. The purity of the rural air may play some small part but not enough to prevent Welton district with its much higher proportion of town workers from having a noticeably higher death rate from this cause.

It is interesting to observe how one formerly serious cause of premature death has been largely reduced - the motor-cycle has declined in popularity with the advent of the socially more acceptable mini-car, so that only a small fraction of the nation use motor-cycles to go to work. Additionally, a number more are used, principally for pleasure and principally by the younger, highrisk age group. Here the hazard has been reduced by the popularizing of the crash helmet. This is a fair instance of what can be done by social education, and it might well be that similar results would be achieved against smoking and its consequences, and so on.

I welcome the Councils continued policy of building for the elderly. They were neglected by the community for so long that it is difficult to say how many elderly people there are who would wish to be re-housed. Many of them will never have given a thought to the possibility of a new home and so the demand may as yet hardly have begun.

It will be some time before we can see what effect this will have on the demand for family houses. Since, however, the population of this District is essentially static, despite a high birth rate and low death-rate, it can be assumed that half the young people of the District leave and that jobs are the limiting factor. This would appear to have been true over a very long period and is not, of course, confined to this district.

One can speculate and to some extent observe that the more active, go-ahead people are the ones who tend to leave the rural life. They probably take with them the tendency to stress illnesses which are uncommon in a rural area except at certain seasons when work must be done in a limited time - as in harvest. They leave behind those with more placid temperaments, the unambitious, as well as the old folk and those who for one reason or another have never fully established themselves in independence. All these, in time, provide a demand on social services.

I include with the body of the report certain tables of various immunizations performed in the main upon infants in the district. These include those done by general practitioners as well as the County Medical Officers.

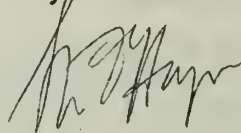
Very good mass protection is achieved against poliomyelitis and diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, but a much poorer response is obtained for smallpox vaccination. The W.H.O. is engaged in a world-wide campaign to stamp out this disease but the task is immense. Until it is achieved the possibility of imported smallpox must always be reckoned with.

The figures for vaccination of 13 year olds against tuberculosis could only be assessed by summing up the births and vaccination figures for the three districts who contribute children to the Horncastle Area Schools. Even this is only a first approximation but one which suggests that a very good over-all response is obtained.

A change will take place in the manner of medical inspections in schools in 1968, with the omission of the 12 year old inspection and its replacement by an additional selective examination, partial or complete, as indicated by the reply to questionnaire's at the ages of 8 and 12.

This is indicated by the marked reduction, since the inception of the N.H.S., of children discovered to be suffering from physical disease in need of treatment. There are still many children whose condition is unsatisfactory for various reasons and more time is being provided for follow-up.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. J. Hay', is written over the typed name.

Your obedient Servant.

## STATISTICS

AREA OF RURAL DISTRICT:	114,629 acres
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF MID-YEAR RESIDENT POPULATION:	13,370 persons
DENSITY OF POPULATION:	0.09 persons per acre
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES:	
PERMANENT	4,687
CARAVANS	370

## VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	Male	Female	Total
	108	96	204

Rate per 1000 population .. .. 15.3 crude, 16.5 standardized

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.. .. 7%

<u>Still Births</u>	Male	Female	Total
	2	1	3

Total live and still births                      110              97              207

Infant deaths    1              1              2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births    10

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births legitimate    21.9

" " " " " " " illegitimate    0

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per  
1000 total live births)    5

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per  
1000 total live births)    5

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under  
1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)    19

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) number of  
deaths    0

Rate per 1000 total live and still births    0

<u>Deaths</u>	Male	Female	Total
	71	52	123

Death Rate per 1000 living actual  
(crude)    9.2

Standardized Death Rate    9.7

DEATHS UNDER THE AGE OF 65 YEARS

Female	Age 48	Cancer of Cervix
Female	" 61	Lobar Pneumonia and Cerebral Thrombosis
Female	" 53	Broncho Pneumonia and Multiple Sclerosis
Male	" 62	Gun Shot Wound head
Male	" 47	Mitral Stenosis
Female	" 61	Cancer of the Breast
Male	" 9	Respiratory Infection following V.S.D. operation
Female	" 53	Myocardial Infarction
Male	" 54	" "
Male	" 58	" "
Female	" 59	Cancer of the Breast
Female	" 62	Myocardial Infarction
Female	" 52	Pericarditis
Male	" 15	Rupture of Coarctated Aorta
Male	" 59	Myocardial Infarction
Male	" 20	minutes Prematurity
Female	" 61	Acute Cholangitis
Male	" 61	Coronary Thrombosis
Female	" 57	Cancer of Stomach
Male	" 53	Cerebral Haemorrhage
Female	" 59	Cancer of the Breast
Female	" 51	Cancer of Cervix

" The predominant cause of these premature deaths is thus heart disease, with two readily detectable and reasonably curable cancers claiming five lives which might well have been saved by earlier recognition.



List No.	Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Age in years										75 & over
				Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Malignant Neoplasm, Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Diabetes	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
23.	Pneumonia	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
24.	Bronchitis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
35.	Suicide	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total all causes	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
		F	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26

## Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Notifications</u>			<u>Deaths</u>		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Scarlet Fever	4	6	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	2	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia			2			0
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	0	2	3	4	6
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tuberculosis	1	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sonne Dysentery		1	0		0	0
Whooping Cough	9	1	42	0	0	0
Measles	94	244	240	0	0	0

## Vaccination and Immunization

	<u>Initial Course</u>	<u>Boosters</u>
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough	214	177
Diphtheria and Tetanus	18	276
Tetanus only	67	76
Poliomyelitis (oral)	212	272
	<u>Primary Vaccination</u>	<u>Revaccination</u>
Smallpox	114	18

## Tuberculosis (B.C.G.) Vaccination (Gartree School only)

Number Skin-tested	54
" of Reactors	2
" Vaccinated	52

Relating the figure above to an average birth rate of about 200 p.a. it will be seen that good protection is obtained against Poliomyelitis and against Diphtheria Whooping Cough and Tetanus but that protection against Smallpox is only a little over 50%. It is not practical to express the B.C.G. figures as a proportion of the births as the majority attend Horncastle Schools and are not included above.

## County Health Services

The County operated bus services to the Child Health Centres in the south of the County have been well used in the main and I look forward to an extension of the scheme to help the isolated people of our remoter parishes. Perhaps when, eventually, the new Health Centre at Horncastle is built we may achieve this also.

## The National Health Service

Facilities remain as last year.

## Water Supply

In all parts there appears to have been a reliable supply of water, with at least 90% properties connected to the supply. A few more are on small private schemes and some have their own wells. Most of these are the relatively isolated properties which may be expected to lapse into disuse as population becomes less rural in habit.

It is regrettable that nothing effective has yet been done to provide a proper level of fluoride in the mains water.

The small upland surface source supplying part of the north western part of the district and which caused supervision works out of proportion to its yield has been abandoned and the whole district is supplied from Raithby, apart from a small contribution from Revesby and Kirkby in the south. These latter two, being surface sources, have no mineral contribution to make.

Chemical and bacterial examination of the waters has been regularly performed by the East Lindsey Water Board and the results communicated to me. Apart from the fluoride deficiency the results have been regularly satisfactory.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

### Housing:

The number of dwellings in the district continues to increase, albeit slowly. That there is a need for housing is shown by the increasing number of caravans.

In this field, one is aware that a number of caravans are rented by "headless families". These broken families would otherwise need furnished accommodation which, generally speaking, is scarce, and rarely so self-contained as to be convenient with young children.

At the same time, I believe there are a number of cottages in the district, on which public money has been spent in the form of Discretionary or Standard Grants and which are unoccupied.



If a formula could be devised for the use of these by the Council, it could benefit both the farmer and the community. In some cases these cottages are more remote than really desirable but, if they were worth a grant, then, surely, they ought to be kept in occupation.

#### Refuse Collection and Disposal:

This authority has been criticised for not being in the forefront either in collection or disposal methods. The extreme sparseness of population and low rateable value does, of course, put considerable restrictions on what is possible, whilst, as I have previously remarked, in a thinly populated area, the infrequency of collection causes more inconvenience than hazard.

Where combustible materials are burnt and putrescible matters composted, the collection of bottles, tins, scrap and ashes can be at long intervals but as urban ways of life extend and ratepayers are less inclined to burn or compost, then inevitably they must pay to have their waste removed. At the time of writing, a fortnightly collection throughout the district has been resolved and will come into effect in October, 1968.

#### Food Hygiene:

No real problems have arisen during the year although the work of inspection and advice is never-ending.

Some preventive work in this connection is done in collaboration with the County Health Inspector and the Veterinary Profession so that those at risk from cattle infected with scours or contagious abortion are advised on proper precautions.

Food premises in the district are classified below in relation to their compliance with Food Hygiene Regulations 16 (washing facilities) and 19 (deep sinks for equipment cleansing)

<u>Trade</u>	Number complying with Reg. 16.	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
General Dealers	43	-	-
Hotels	10	10	10
Public Houses	23	23	23
Wrapped Sweets and ice cream only	14	-	-
Confectioners	1	-	-
Greengrocers	3	-	-
Butchers	9	9	8
Slaughterhouses	7	7	7
Cafes	6	6	6
Fish and Chip Shops	3	3	3
Bakehouses	2	2	2
Private Clubs	1	1	1
Factory Canteens	3	3	3
Egg Packers	1	1	1
Retail Poulterers	1	1	1



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

### (a) Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

Milk Sampling is performed by the County Authority and any positive results communicated to me.

### (b) Liquid Egg (Pasteurization) Regulation, 1963

There is no such plant in the district.

### (c) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

See table on previous page.

### (d) Poultry Inspection

No poultry processing premises operate in the Rural District.

## Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The district has reached a stage of development whereby the main population centres have been sewered. Smaller schemes are always more expensive, per house served, than large ones and the economic limit has already been well exceeded. Nevertheless, social pressures may well require some provision to be made in those places where septic tanks are inefficient or the soil refuses to accept any more effluent. Such a case is at East Barkwith where nuisance arises from the effluent reaching the surface. Here a scheme has been evolved to sewer the village and pump the sewage to the works at Wragby.

The development of Coningsby and Tattershall has reached a stage at which the original works is now heavily overloaded and a new extended aeration plant is being built to augment its capabilities. The old works at Tumby Road, serving the Pilgrim Square district has become derelict and the sewage from this area will be pumped to the main works at Dogdyke Road where it should receive efficient treatment.

The following items are included on the direction of the Ministry :-

### Common Lodging Houses

None has ever, to my knowledge, existed in Horncastle Rural District.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH

INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR

1967

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

(i)	By Local Authority	14
(ii)	By other Authorities	0
(iii)	By other Bodies or Persons	45
(iv)	Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders	0

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954 - 57

Number of Certificates of disrepair issued	0
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INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

(1) (a)	Total Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	569
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	786

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	12
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ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

(1) (a)	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :-</u>	
	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notices :-	
	(i) by owners      0      (ii) by local authority in default by owners	0
(2) (a)	<u>Proceedings under the Housing Acts</u>	
	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
	(i) by owners      0      (ii) by local authority in default by owners	0
	(iii) number of unfit houses purchased by the local authority in accordance with Housing Acts	0
(c)	Number of certificates of disrepair issued	0

(3) (a)	<u>Slum Clearance - proceedings under Housing Acts</u> Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only)	9
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (Individual unfit houses only)	13
(c)	Number of dwelling houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	1
(d)	Number of dwelling houses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	2
(e)	Number of dwelling houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	0
(f)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof	0
(g)	Total number of dwelling houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	3
(h)	Total number of dwelling houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	6
(i)	Houses demolished voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory Action to secure demolition or closure	0
(4)	Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments :-	
(a)	Number still occupied	0
(b)	Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused	0
(5)	Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under	
(a)	The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	200
(b)	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	0
	HOUSING ACTS - OVERCROWDING	
(1) (a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	0
(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	0
(2) (a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	N/K
(b)	Number of families dwelling therein	N/K
(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein	N/K

#### HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 59

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants  
have been received

(a) Standard	32	(b) Discretionary	12
Number of dwellings subject to grant			
(a) Standard	32	(b) Discretionary	12
Number of houses owned by Local Authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry			
			14

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, VANS, ETC.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	
Number of Site Licences	61
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences	370
Number of inspections during the year - Sites	125
- Caravans	25
Number of contraventions remedied	12
Number of sites exempt from licence	0
Number of caravans thereon	0
Number of holiday chalets	0

## FOOD PREMISES

### BAKEHOUSES

Number in district	2
Number of inspections	5
Number of contraventions	0
Defects remedied	0

### ICE CREAM

Number of manufacturers on Register	0
Number of premises licensed for sale of Ice Cream	62
Number of inspections of premises made	45
Number of contraventions found	0
Number of contraventions remedied	0
Number of samples taken	0

### MEAT PRODUCTS

Number of premises registered for manufacture of Meat Products	14
Number of inspections made	24
Number of contraventions found	0
Number of contraventions remedied	0

### OTHER FOOD PREMISES

Number of other food premises (i.e. excluding bakehouses, and premises registered for manufacture of ice cream and meat products)	1
Number of inspections	2
Number of contraventions found	0
Number of contraventions remedied	0

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Number Licensed - Abattoir Type	0
- Private (individual)	7
Number operated by Local Authority	0



UN SOUND FOODCARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN  
WHOLE OR PART

	cattle excluding cows 1967	cows 1967	calves 1967	sheep and lambs 1967	pigs 1967
Number killed	989	6	25	2805	1745
Number inspected	989	6	25	2805	1745
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - whole carcasses condemned	0	0	1	13	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	66	2	0	51	37
% of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	6.7	33.3	4	2.3	2.2
Tuberculosis only whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	0	0	0	3
% of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	.2
Cysticercosis Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED - 1 Fore of Bacon

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food  
 Meat - Used for industry  
 Other Food - Burned and Buried.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

### Closets

Number of houses with privy vaults in district	Estimated 200
Number of houses with pail closets in district	N/K
Number of houses with water closets in district	4487
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets and privy vaults	6
Do Council operate pail closet emptying service?	No

### Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Number of cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed, etc.	Council Houses 410	Private 776
Number of cesspools and septic tanks abolished	10	
Do Council operate cesspool/septic tank emptying service?	Yes	
Number of vehicles in use for emptying cesspools	2	

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Details of areas or villages where provision has been made of new sewers or where existing sewerage arrangements improved :-

Tetford and Belchford Scheme 85% completed.

Details of areas or villages where provision has been made of new sewage disposal facilities or existing arrangements improved :-

Tetford and Belchford  
Coningsby and Tattershall including R.A.F.

Any part of district urgently requiring public sewers and/or treatment works for public health reasons (state briefly reasons) :-

East Barkwith - Due to clay sub-soil and incapacity of soakage

Bucknall

Horsington

It is becoming increasingly obvious that even in areas which have hitherto been regarded as ideal for soakage of effluent from septic tanks the ground which has been used for this purpose has become "sewage sick" and with an ever increasing volume of sewage effluent due to increased water consumption, this will continue to give rise to grave nuisance and I cannot too strongly advocate the necessity to tackle the problem in a realistic manner.

## WATER SUPPLIES

Number of houses supplied from public mains	
- in house	approx. 4,250
- standpipe/outside tap	" 400
Number of houses supplied from private sources	
- in house	N/K
- not in house	N/K

# WATER SUPPLIES continued

Number of houses with unsatisfactory supplies		0
Number of houses supplied therefrom		0
Any part of the district requiring a public supply or the replacement of a public supply for public health reasons		0
Number of samples taken for chemical examination		0
Details of improvement to water supply -		
East Lincolnshire Water Board have carried out small schemes and others are envisaged e.g. discontinuance of use of Benniworth System.		
Swimming and Paddling Pools	Swimming Pools	Paddling Pools
No. in operation	3	0
No. fitted with continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination	3	0
Samples taken	0	0

## GENERAL

<u>Offensive Trades</u>		
Number of premises in district		1
Number of inspections		6
Contraventions remedied		1
<u>Knackers Yard</u>		
Number licensed		1
Number of inspections		1
Contraventions remedied		0
<u>Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963</u>		
Number of premises licensed		51
Number of inspections		35
Number of defects		14
Number remedied		9
<u>Disinfection and Disinfestation</u>		
Rooms and premises disinfected		
(a) Infectious Disease other than tuberculosis		0
(b) Tuberculosis		0
Number of premises subjected to disinfestation		0
<u>Refuse Collection and Disposal</u>		
Number of premises from which refuse is collected		All
Frequency of collection - Fortnightly in larger villages, otherwise monthly		
Method of disposal - Part controlled tipping		
Is this satisfactory - Reasonably		
Number of Tips - 3		
Number of refuse collection vehicles		3

Details of nuisances abated :-

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Refuse	30	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	12	-
Drainage	15	-
Poultry and Animals	6	-
Dangerous Premises	0	-
Miscellaneous Nuisances	43	-

Rats and Mice Destruction

Number of rodent operatives employed	2
Number of premises treated (a) dwelling houses	420
(b) other premises	3,153
Are there any serious reservoirs of rats in district	No
Does service cover	
(a) domestic and business premises only	No
(b) domestic, business and agricultural premises	Yes

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector)

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1 - 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	3	2	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	55	37	0	0
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority	15	15	0	0
TOTAL	73	54	0	0

No defects were found.





